

SHUSTER'S DISMISSAL A MATTER OF HOURS

Persia to Accede to Russia's Demand, Otherwise Hostile Troops Will March on Teheran.

ULTIMATUM EXPIRES TO-DAY

Cabinet Accepts Proposal to Appoint Five Deputies with Plenary Authority to Deal with Invading Power.

Teheran, Dec. 21.—The Cabinet has won an important victory over the National Council, which forebears the acceptance of Russia's demand for the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer General of Persia, unless public opinion proves too strong. The National Council, in a session which lasted from 8 o'clock last night until after midnight, finally accepted the proposal to appoint a commission of five deputies with plenary powers to deal with the Russian ultimatum. Sixty members were present, and the proposal was submitted by Vosough-ed-Dowleh, the Foreign Minister, and was adopted by a vote of 39 to 19, two of the members abstaining.

The composition of the commission has not yet been announced. Vosough-ed-Dowleh's proposal was hotly opposed by the Democrats, who declared that such a commission was in violation of the constitution.

It is stated that the Regent, Nasir-ud-Din, summoned the Moderates earlier in the day and threatened to resign unless the Cabinet's proposal was accepted.

Washington, Dec. 20.—State Department officials were without advice to-day from Charles W. Russell, American Minister in Teheran, confirming the Berlin dispatches that the Persian Ministry had resigned.

Unofficial reports that Russia had decided to begin on Thursday its move on Teheran and place a guard about the residence of W. Morgan Shuster to prevent him from attending to the duties as Treasurer General were given little credence by the State Department in the absence of any such news from Minister Russell. The officials, however, admitted that such a situation undoubtedly would present a difficult problem in view of the representations made by the United States some time ago that the rights of Mr. Shuster as an American citizen must be respected. They were not inclined to discuss whether such a move on the part of Russia could be taken as an act against these rights.

The dismissal of Mr. Shuster has been demanded by Russia in her ultimatum dealing with the Persian difficulty. For some days the National Council has refused to accept the Cabinet's proposals with reference to meeting the Russian demands. The Foreign Minister, in presenting the question before the council on December 18, represented that the Cabinet had made every effort to retain Mr. Shuster, but, he declared, the plight was desperate.

Russia had refused to abate her demands, and Persia was threatened by the ex-Shah on the one hand and Salar-ed-Dowleh on the other. He argued that the Cabinet should be empowered to conciliate Russia. The Deputies, in spite of his appeals, insisted that the retention of Mr. Shuster was Persia's only hope and that nothing could be gained by yielding.

UNION MUST PAY DAMAGES

Workman Establishes in Court How He Was Hounded.

One of the most flagrant cases of persecution on the part of a trade union of one of its members came before Justice Guy, in the Supreme Court yesterday, and the court decided that the union must pay nearly \$700 for its acts.

The case was that of Samuel Sabo against Minnie Freedman, treasurer of the United Necktie Makers' Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Through threats and coercion and calling of strikes Sabo was compelled to make about half a dozen changes of employment, usually being discharged through pressure brought on his employers by the union.

Sabo was a member in good standing in the union in August, 1910. His wages were \$25 a week. His brother Joseph wanted to enter the union and he was informed that the entrance fee was \$25. Joseph delayed and in the mean time got a job in an open shop. Shortly after that the employees there were taken into the union at \$5 each, Joseph Sabo being among them. But the executive board of the union wanted that \$25 which it had told the brother of the new member it would cost to enter, so the board fined Sabo \$20, which, with the \$5 paid by his brother, would make up the \$25. He refused to pay. The union threatened a strike unless he was discharged a strike would be declared. To protect their own interests the employers discharged Sabo.

After being idle for several months and working for \$18 a week in open shops instead of \$25, which he had been receiving, Sabo brought an action for reinstatement. Justice Guy ordered yesterday that Sabo be reinstated in the union and ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff \$500 damages for wages lost, besides \$125 costs.

Russia now has several thousand troops at Kashan, about ninety miles from Teheran, in readiness to march on the capital. A recent dispatch from Teheran said that the advance would begin on December 21 if Persia persisted in her refusal to comply with the Russian ultimatum.

FOUR WABASH COMMITTEES

Two Sets of Bondholders Organize to Protect Interests.

Four committees have now been formed to safeguard various interests in the reorganization of the Wabash Railroad Company, which has just been placed in the hands of receivers. In addition to the committee of which Winslow F. Pierce is chairman and the stockholders' protective committee, which is headed by J. Horace Harding, bondholders' committees have been announced, of which James N. Wallace, president of the Central Trust Company, and Willard W. Kline, president of the Columbia Trust Company, are, respectively, chairmen.

The Wallace committee includes Henry R. Carow, vice-president of the Hanover National Bank; John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; Robert Montgomery, of Philadelphia; H. K. Pomroy, William A. Read, J. H. Smith, of St. Louis; A. M. White and A. H. Wiggins, president of the Chase National Bank, with the Central Trust Company as depository and J. F. Cotton, Jr., counsel.

The other members of the committee of which Mr. King is chairman are F. J. Lisman, A. H. Edwards, president of the Commonwealth Trust Company, St. Louis; Harrison B. Piley, president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and Mr. Slaughter, of London.

Judge Ward, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday appointed President F. A. Delano and George W. Alger ancillary receivers in the district of all of the property of the Wabash Railroad Company. The receivers are directed to take possession of all property of the company within the jurisdiction of the court here and to report to the court in Missouri.

LOSES HER RINGS AT CLUB

Young Woman \$1,000 Poorer than When She Went to Euchre.

Miss Lillian Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Murphy, of No. 94 Quincy street, Brooklyn, is to-day mourning the loss of three diamond and pearl rings, valued at about \$1,000, which she last saw in the woman's cloak room of the Invincible Club, at No. 78 Herkimer street, where she laid them on the wash stand. A thorough search was made without result.

Mrs. Murphy and her daughter had gone to the Invincible Club to attend a euchre. The club is affiliated with the 17th Assembly District Republican organization, of which Mr. Murphy is a member. After the euchre, which many women attended, Miss Murphy left the card room and went to the cloak room. Before washing her hands she took off the three rings and placed them on the wash stand. The jewelry was formerly worn by her mother, who is a jeweler. One was a cameo, surrounded by nineteen diamonds; the second was a large diamond solitaire and the third was a pearl ring, surrounded by diamonds. A woman who does not appear to be known by any of the members is suspected.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

COUPON NO. 18, THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1911.

\$15,450 in Prizes Free

New-York Tribune

BOOKREADERS' CONTEST

My Answers to THE TRIBUNE'S Bookreaders' Pictures of This Date and Number Are:

No. 35.....

No. 36.....

Contestant's Name.....

No.....

City or Town and State.....

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

Contestants in the Tribune's Bookreaders' Contest must write their answers upon this coupon, which will appear on page 2 of The Tribune every day during the contest. The complete coupon must be returned. Answers submitted on coupons which do not bear The Tribune's heading will not be considered. List of prizes, conditions of the contest and TO-DAY'S PICTURES APPEAR ON PAGE 9.

RUSSIA PRAISES MR. TAFT

Continued from first page.

five minutes. Speaker Clark signed it at 2:30 p. m., and Vice-President Sherman signed it at 3:52 o'clock, after the Senate had remained in session purposely to permit him, under the rules, to affix his signature while it was in session. To-morrow Congress will take a recess for the holidays, which was an important factor in expediting the ratification.

The Russian reply to the notice from Ambassador Guld that America wished to terminate the treaty has been received at the State Department. The officials decline to make the text of the note public, but say that its contents have been well outlined in dispatches from St. Petersburg. Hence it is inferred that the Russian Foreign Office made no response to Secretary Knox's invitation to begin negotiations for a new treaty. It may be said on good authority that the Russian government does not intend to be hurried, but it does expect to conclude a new convention before the existing treaty expires, on December 31, 1912. Unquestionably the modification of the terms of the original resolution of abrogation has been a strong feature in influencing the Russian government to consider favorably the framing of a new treaty, which possibly it could not have entertained under the sense of irritation that would have been caused by the adoption of the Sulzer resolution in all its severity of expression.

Notwithstanding some expressions to the contrary by individual Senators, the weight of official opinion is decidedly in favor of the contention that with the withdrawal of the "favored nation" treatment guaranteed to American imports into Russia by the treaty about to be terminated, the full maximum Russian tariff rates will automatically become effective on American goods. Bearing on this proposition is the following extract from the Russian customs tariff of 1900:

All products of the countries which enjoy in Russia most-favored-nation rights are subject to the terms of the conventional tariff in its entirety and to the terms of the general tariff in so far as this latter is not modified by the conventional tariff.

The implication is declared to be irresistible that only the countries in this section—that is, those having most-favored-nation rights—can enjoy the lower rates of the conventional tariff. At present Russia extends those rates to products of the United States, and it has been suggested that Russia will continue to do so on the ground that the President's proclamation, issued under the terms of the Payne-Adrian tariff act, allowing minimum tariff rates on Russian goods is equivalent to most-favored-nation treatment.

It is declared that no breach of diplomatic relations is impending, as preparations are being hastened for the early occupation of the handsome home in this city of ex-Vice-President Fairbanks by the Russian Ambassador, who expects to take a prominent part in the social life of the capital.

ADOPTS LODGE RESOLUTION

Macon, of Arkansas, Only Representative to Vote Against It.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 20.—The House adopted unanimously to-day, in lieu of the Sulzer resolution, the Senate substitute ratifying the action of the President in informing Russia that this government desired to terminate the treaty of 1822. Representative Sulzer moved the adoption of the more diplomatically worded substitute, declaring that it was not the time to play party politics if results were to be obtained promptly. The resolution was adopted on a viva voce vote, the only Representative opposing it being Mr. Macon, of Arkansas.

Representative Malby, of New York, the only member to oppose the Sulzer resolution when it passed the House, opposed the Senate substitute in a speech to-day, but did not vote against it. Mr. Malby took the ground that the abrogation of the treaty would not accomplish the unrestricted admission of American Jews into Russia.

"We know," said Mr. Sulzer, "that after many Secretaries of State and many Presidents had failed to terminate the Russian treaty, President Taft effectively moved in the matter two days after the House adopted the resolution."

Miss Van Cott was a pupil in Miss Cora Scott's class. Just before noon she complained of feeling ill and went to the dressing room to get a drink of water.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

Miss Van Cott was a pupil in Miss Cora Scott's class. Just before noon she complained of feeling ill and went to the dressing room to get a drink of water.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

After the body had been removed to the Van Cott home by the coroner's order, Mrs. Van Cott said her daughter had been operated on for appendicitis about a year ago, but had been in good health since then. According to Dr. Wuest, she was a chronic sufferer from Bright's disease.

PACKERS SPRING SURPRISE

Government Failed to Make Out a Case, They Claim.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Formal notice that the defence will present a motion in the near future to have Judge Carpenter instruct the jury to return a verdict finding the ten Chicago meat packers charged with criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law not guilty, for the reason that United States District Attorney James H. Wilkinson failed to make out a case in his opening statement to the jury, was made to-day by Levy Mayer at the opening of the afternoon session of the trial.

At the same time Mr. Mayer, attorney for the packers, moved to dismiss counts two and three of the indictment, because they do not mention the National Packing Company, which the government contends was the instrument used in fixing the prices of meat, and to have the jury instructed to disregard certain other allegations made by District Attorney Wilkinson as not coming within the three-year period covered in the indictment.

The action of the defence came as a surprise to the government, and caused Judge Carpenter to adjourn court until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when he will rule on the motions.

District Attorney Wilkinson vigorously opposed the motions made by the defendants' counsel and explained it was necessary for the defence to plead to all the evidence in the case.

In continuing his opening address in court this morning Mr. Wilkinson declared "the organization of the National Packing Company was a sham and its stockholders and directors are just as guilty under the law as if the fixing of business and the control of the industry had been accomplished by individual packers."

He argued that the intent of the packers to fix prices was shown by the history of the packing industry, and said there had been a packers' pool for thirty years. The object of the National Packing Company, he declared, was to continue this pool.

He passed his resolution demanding the abrogation of the treaty.

He said President Taft had ignored the Senate by acting on the House resolution and sending notice to Russia; had ignored the House in sending a message to the Senate, and that the Senate had then ignored the President by sending back to the House an amendment to the latter's resolution. So it now appears that all branches of the government had affirmed the action started by the House.

"This House intended no offence to Russia, and Russia took no offence at anything this House said," said Mr. Sulzer.

Mr. Sulzer said the United States should seek closer relations with Russia.

"Do you believe the abrogation will give recognition to American Jews in Russia?" asked Representative Berger, of Wisconsin, the Socialist member.

"I believe it will bring about a change in conditions," said Mr. Sulzer.

If Russia made no protest against the House resolution, where did the report come from that the House resolution would be offensive?" asked Representative Harrison, of New York.

"It did not come from the State Department," said Mr. Sulzer.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, and others took part in the debate.

Mr. Berger introduced a joint resolution to terminate the extradition treaty of 1857 between the United States and Russia. He said that injuries suffered by citizens of the United States in Russia could not be redressed or avoided merely by abrogation of the treaty of 1857.

"Although the treaty of 1857 specially excepts from extradition persons charged with political offences," Mr. Berger continued, "the Russian government has repeatedly violated the terms of this treaty by charging grave civil crimes against American citizens."

Mr. Sulzer made no protest against the House resolution, where did the report come from that the House resolution would be offensive?" asked Representative Harrison, of New York.

"It did not come from the State Department," said Mr. Sulzer.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, and others took part in the debate.

Mr. Berger introduced a joint resolution to terminate the extradition treaty of 1857 between the United States and Russia. He said that injuries suffered by citizens of the United States in Russia could not be redressed or avoided merely by abrogation of the treaty of 1857.

"Although the treaty of 1857 specially excepts from extradition persons charged with political offences," Mr. Berger continued, "the Russian government has repeatedly violated the terms of this treaty by charging grave civil crimes against American citizens."

Mr. Sulzer made no protest against the House resolution, where did the report come from that the House resolution would be offensive?" asked Representative Harrison, of New York.

"It did not come from the State Department," said Mr. Sulzer.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, and others took part in the debate.

Mr. Berger introduced a joint resolution to terminate the extradition treaty of 1857 between the United States and Russia. He said that injuries suffered by citizens of the United States in Russia could not be redressed or avoided merely by abrogation of the treaty of 1857.

"Although the treaty of 1857 specially excepts from extradition persons charged with political offences," Mr. Berger continued, "the Russian government has repeatedly violated the terms of this treaty by charging grave civil crimes against American citizens."

Mr. Sulzer made no protest against the House resolution, where did the report come from that the House resolution would be offensive?" asked Representative Harrison, of New York.

"It did not come from the State Department," said Mr. Sulzer.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, and others took part in the debate.

Mr. Berger introduced a joint resolution to terminate the extradition treaty of 1857 between the United States and Russia. He said that injuries suffered by citizens of the United States in Russia could not be redressed or avoided merely by abrogation of the treaty of 1857.

"Although the treaty of 1857 specially excepts from extradition persons charged with political offences," Mr. Berger continued, "the Russian government has repeatedly violated the terms of this treaty by charging grave civil crimes against American citizens."

Mr. Sulzer made no protest against the House resolution, where did the report come from that the House resolution would be offensive?" asked Representative Harrison, of New York.

"It did not come from the State Department," said Mr. Sulzer.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, and others took part in the debate.

Mr. Berger introduced a joint resolution to terminate the extradition treaty of 1857 between the United States and Russia. He said that injuries suffered by citizens of the United States in Russia could not be redressed or avoided merely by abrogation of the treaty of 1857.

"Although the treaty of 1857 specially excepts from extradition persons charged with political offences," Mr. Berger continued, "the Russian government has repeatedly violated the terms of this treaty by charging grave civil crimes against American citizens."

Mr. Sulzer made no protest against the House resolution, where did the report come from that the House resolution would be offensive?" asked Representative Harrison, of New York.

"It did not come from the State Department," said Mr. Sulzer.

CURE FOR STOMACH ACHE

Seems to Consist Mostly of Stage Management.

CHARGE LIKE INDIAN TALE

Detectives of County Medical Society File Picturesque Affidavits.

"We found ourselves finally in his presence. He was dressed in a long, flowing robe of brilliant green and wore a sort of wig that fell down over his face. The room was large and had small windows set with panes of vari-colored glass. At one end was an altar, upon which odoriferous candles burned, and at the other end were facsimiles of various old-fashioned medical instruments, such as were used in the Dark Ages. A peculiar odor pervaded the room, like a combination of perfume and chloroform."

"He said: 'I cure everything. I invoke the aid of both God and the saints, and the aid of healing such as he gave to Christ. I am a prophet, and am next to God in power. I do not employ magnetism or earthly science, but use the power given me by my friend-God.'

"We were then conducted to an adjoining room, where we beheld a woman apparently asleep. He said that it was his wife in a ten-year trance, and that she was then communing with God. The room was filled with strange sounds, and a voice answered from the depths of the altar, in an unknown language, which sounded like 'Al-ya, wa-a-ha-ya, wa-a-ha.' Then there flashed across the room rays of bluish light. This, he said, was the trail of some saint who passed through the room."

This is not a tale from India, but it all happened right here in humdrum New York, according to the affidavits filed in court by agents of the County Medical Society against Salvatore Spinnella, of No. 229 First avenue, yesterday, charging him with practising medicine without a license. The agents, Stephen Fontani and Mrs. Frances Benzercy, won their way to the inner shrine in the role of man and wife seeking relief for the latter from "stomach trouble."

"He showed us testimonials," the affidavit continues, "from people whom he said he had cured, and told us that he had charged them each \$20, but offered to give 'my wife' a first treatment for \$2."

The strange voice from the altar saying "Al-ya, wa-a-ha-ya," the affidavit says, on to say, evidently came from a graphophone, and the bluish light from an instrument similar to an X-ray apparatus.

"He later stated that he had decided to wake his wife out of her ten-year trance, and placed his hands upon her head, mumbled a few words, and she woke up. Spinnella then got out two robes, one of violet or purple velvet and the other of reddish silk. One he placed on Mrs. Benzercy. Fontani's affidavit reads, "and the other on myself. He then led us to an altar and instructed us to kneel down with him and join in prayer. Spinnella's wife then entered with a sort of vestment of brilliant green. He told Mrs. Benzercy to sit down."

He took a little bottle which he said contained holy oil, emptied some of its contents in his hand, poured some water from another bottle, which he said contained holy water, into his other palm, rubbed these together and then proceeded to rub the back of Mrs. Benzercy's head. He then wished to rub her lower limbs, saying, 'Take down your stockings. The sickener, the better the cure.' This admonition Mrs. Benzercy refused to follow.

"Later he clasped his hands, and said this part of the cure was ended. He next gave her a taste of a tonic, which he said she should take and which cost her \$1. He then commented, 'The cause of your wife's illness is due to the spirit of Nikola Rizzo, with whom she used to be familiar. He sickened her stomach, her head and her throat, causing a general run down condition and weakness of the legs. Come back again in two days—I'll cure her all right.'"

Spinnella entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of practising medicine without a license when arraigned before Magistrate McQuade, in the Essex Market police court, and was held in \$1,000 bail for a hearing to-day.

PENSION BILL TO BE CUT

Senate Against Dollar-a-Day Measure as It Passed the House.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Forces are at work in the Senate to bring about radical amendments in the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill which passed the House. Senators of both parties to-day expressed disapproval of the dollar-a-day idea. The Senate Pensions Committee is compiling statistics to show just what the yearly outlay would be if the Sherwood bill were adopted. First estimates placed it at \$40,000,000 to \$75,000,000 a year over present expenditures.

The committee will report to the Senate a bill carrying much less expenditure of money, which it believes, in addition to being generally satisfactory to Civil War veterans, would be one which President Taft would be willing to sign.

PLAN TO END TURKISH WAR

Sultan's Government Hits Upon Scheme to Stop Hostilities.

London, Dec. 21.—A Salonika dispatch to "The Times" says it is believed that the Turkish government has found a plan to settle the war, but that complete independence and dissolution of the empire are indispensable for the carrying out of the scheme.

The continuance of political discussions at Constantinople has hitherto prevented the Porte from making any movement in the direction of peace, the Sultan having resisted all proposals for the dissolution of the Chamber.

AGED MAN STRICKEN WHILE DINING with Son, Deputy Health Officer.

John P. Hall, sixty-nine years old, a travelling salesman, of Norwich, N. Y., was seized with apoplexy while dining with his son, Dr. John M. Hall, Deputy Health Officer of this port, at the Cornell University Club, No. 65 Park avenue, last night. He died almost immediately.

Dr. Hall telephoned to the police and to the coroner's office, and Coroner Holthausen went to the club. He issued a permit for the removal of the body, which will be sent to Norwich, where two other children of Mr. Hall live.

DIES SUDDENLY IN CLUB

AGED MAN STRICKEN WHILE DINING with Son, Deputy Health Officer.

John P. Hall, sixty-nine years old, a travelling salesman, of Norwich, N. Y., was seized with apoplexy while dining with his son, Dr. John M. Hall, Deputy Health Officer of this port, at the Cornell University Club, No. 65 Park avenue, last night. He died almost immediately.

Dr. Hall telephoned to the police and to the coroner's office, and Coroner Holthausen went to the club. He issued a permit for the removal of the body, which will be sent to Norwich, where two other children of Mr. Hall live.

DIES SUDDENLY IN CLUB

AGED MAN STRICKEN WHILE DINING with Son, Deputy Health Officer.

John P. Hall, sixty-nine years old, a travelling salesman, of Norwich, N.